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COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER

Morbidity and Mortality

Vol. 15, No. 28

WEEKLY REPORT

Week Ending July 16, 1966

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS

TYPHOID FEVER – Rockville, Maryland

On April 19, 1966, a 3-year-old child from Rockville, Maryland, developed chills and fever accompanied by pharyngeal injection and palpable anterior cervical nodes. On April 21 the child was admitted to hospital because of vomiting, diarrhea, and a temperature of 105°F. Treatment with chloramphenicol was initiated on admission, and a stool culture was subsequently reported to contain *Salmonella typhi*, phage type C.

Epidemiological investigations revealed that the household was exceptionally clean with a good municipal water supply and sewage disposal. None of the other members of the family had been ill, and none had recently travelled away from the community. Four of the adult members of the family had had typhoid fever in the past, two while living in Greece and two in Albania. Three of the four adults had been in this country for a number of years, but the fourth was the 65-year-old maternal grandmother who had arrived in the United States from Athens,

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CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

(Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous weeks)

DISEASE	28th WEEK ENDED		MEDIAN 1961–1965	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 28 WEEKS		
	JULY 16, 1966	JULY 17, 1965		1966	1965	MEDIAN 1961–1965
Aseptic meningitis	57	33	49	862	807	792
Brucellosis	8	4	14	114	123	214
Diphtheria	–	3	3	84	87	151
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne & unspecified	33	25	- - -	718	826	- - -
Encephalitis, post-infectious	14	16	- - -	483	441	- - -
Hepatitis, serum	23	{ 512	{ 607	703	{ 19,171	{ 24,792
Hepatitis, infectious	489			17,857		
Measles (rubeola)	1,871	2,180	4,817	182,491	232,261	370,898
Poliomyelitis, Total (including unspecified)	1	2	11	30	26	114
Paralytic	1	2	8	28	22	94
Nonparalytic	–	–	- - -	–	4	- - -
Meningococcal infections, Total	38	39	38	2,397	2,041	1,513
Civilian	37	38	- - -	2,135	1,871	- - -
Military	1	1	- - -	262	170	- - -
Rubella (German measles)	507	- - -	- - -	39,438	- - -	- - -
Streptococcal sore throat & Scarlet fever	3,876	4,515	3,786	272,740	253,248	222,069
Tetanus	7	6	- - -	82	124	- - -
Tularemia	6	10	- - -	80	132	- - -
Typhoid fever	4	7	12	164	197	218
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. Spotted fever)	14	15	- - -	100	114	- - -
Rabies in Animals	51	124	94	2,359	2,629	2,326

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax: N.H.-1	4	Botulism:	4
Leptospirosis:	36	Trichinosis: Penn.-2, Ohio-1	56
Malaria: N.Y. City-1, Penn.-3, Miss.-1, Fla.-1, Ariz.-1	161	Rabies in Man:	1
Psittacosis: Mass.-1	24	Rubella, Congenital Syndrome:	18
Typhus, murine: Texas-1	13	Plague: N.Mex.-1*	2

*DELAYED REPORT

RECOMMENDATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON IMMUNIZATION PRACTICES

The Public Health Service Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices meeting on May 16, 1966, issued the following recommendation regarding influenza immunization and control in the civilian population.

INFLUENZA VACCINE – CIVILIAN USE – 1966-67

Influenza Praspectus – 1966-67 – United States

Influenza was reported in 49 of the 50 States during the winter and spring of 1965-66 with laboratory confirmations in 47. The season was noteworthy in that sometimes sharp and extensive outbreaks both of types A and B influenza occurred. Type A2 virus was recognized in most of the western States while type B predominated east of the Mississippi River, particularly in States along the Atlantic Coast. In 20 States, activity of both types of influenza viruses was demonstrated.

Although school absenteeism associated with type B influenza was elevated in New England, and to a lesser extent in other eastern States, correspondingly increased industrial absenteeism was not observed. In areas where type A influenza virus was responsible for widespread disease, more indices of the total extent of involvement were recognized: Increased industrial absenteeism often accompanied that observed in schools, the number of hospital admissions was elevated, and in the Pacific division, pneumonia-influenza mortality was higher than recorded since 1960, when type A influenza was last widely prevalent.

In general, excess mortality attributable to pneumonia and influenza was evident primarily in areas where A2 strains were predominant. Little evidence of excess mortality was noted in areas where only type B strains occurred.

Major antigenic changes were not demonstrated in the type A2 and B influenza virus strains recovered during the year, although minor variations were apparent. Since evidence has not indicated a major alteration in antigenicity of either A or B strains in recent years, the level of general population susceptibility to the currently prevalent strains is not considered to be high.

Because of the widespread recognition of both types A and B influenza viruses in 1965-66 and the characteristics of infecting strains, it is felt that relatively little influenza activity will be recognized in 1966-67. It is a reasonable expectation, however, that limited outbreaks of type A2 influenza will occur in parts of the U.S. not experiencing type A disease in 1964-65 or 1965-66. Similarly, the possibility of some type B influenza is recognized, particularly in the southwest.

Influenza Vaccine

Influenza vaccine has shown protective value when the viruses incorporated in the vaccine have been antigenically similar to those causing the epidemic disease. Exceptions to the apparent effectiveness of influenza vaccine have occurred, however, when significant antigenic shift in the prevalent virus was recognized after the vaccine had been formulated (for example, in 1947, 1957, and to a lesser extent in 1962). That influenza vaccine diminishes mortality from influenza, in particular among the aged and chronically ill, is a reasonable assumption but one based upon inference.

Vaccine Usage

Annual influenza immunization is not currently indicated for all individuals, but vaccine should be given regularly to persons in groups which are known to experience high mortality from epidemic influenza. Such groups include:

Chronically Ill

Persons of all ages who suffer from chronic debilitating disease, e.g., chronic and cardiovascular, pulmonary, renal or metabolic disorders, in particular:

A. Patients with rheumatic heart disease, especially those with mitral stenosis.

B. Patients with other cardiovascular disorders such as arteriosclerotic heart disease and hypertension, especially those with evidence of frank or incipient cardiac insufficiency.

C. Patients with chronic bronchopulmonary diseases, as for example, chronic asthma, chronic bronchitis, bronchiectasis, pulmonary fibrosis, pulmonary emphysema, pulmonary tuberculosis.

D. Patients with diabetes mellitus and Addison's disease.

Patients residing in nursing homes, chronic disease hospitals, and other such environments should be considered at particular risk since their more crowded living arrangements may allow greater spread of disease once an outbreak has been established.

Older Age Groups

During major influenza outbreaks, especially when caused by type A virus, increased mortality has regularly been recognized in persons over 45 years of age and even more notably in those over age 65 – this has been particularly notable when underlying chronic illnesses are also evident.

Pregnancy – Some increased mortality was observed among pregnant women during the 1957-58 influenza A2 epidemic both in this country and abroad. Similar data are not available for subsequent years and, therefore, routine influenza immunization during pregnancy is not recommended unless the individual also falls into one of the above noted "high risk" categories.

Time of Vaccination

Vaccination should begin as soon as practicable after September 1 and ideally should be completed by mid-December. It is important that immunization be carried out before influenza occurs in the immediate area since there is a two-week interval before the development of antibodies.

Vaccine Composition

Recently isolated influenza viruses show minor antigenic alteration of both type A2 and B strains. Because these variations have generally not been interpreted as being of major significance, composition of the 1966-67 vaccine is unchanged from that prepared for 1965-66. (See Polyvalent Influenza Vaccine Formulation – 1966-67).

Dosage and Schedule

Primary Immunization

Individuals not vaccinated since July 1963 when the last major change in vaccine formulation was made should receive an initial subcutaneous dose of polyvalent vaccine followed by a second dose two months later. It is to be pointed out, however, that even a single dose can afford significant protection. A second dose given as early as two weeks following the first will enhance the protection.

Summary:

Adults and children over 10 years

1.0 ml. subcutaneously on two occasions as specified above

Children 6 to 10 years*

0.5 ml. subcutaneously on two occasions as specified above

Children 3 months through 5 years*

0.1 – 0.2 ml. of vaccine given subcutaneously on two occasions, separated by one to two weeks followed by a third dose of 0.1 – 0.2 ml. about two months later.

Booster Immunization

Individuals vaccinated since July 1963 need receive only a single booster of vaccine at the dose level specified for the primary series. For those in the older age groups who have previously experienced undue reactions to influenza vaccine, a revaccination dose of 0.1 ml. given by a careful intracutaneous injection can be expected to give an antibody response which is somewhat comparable to that induced by the 1.0 ml. subcutaneous dose. The intracutaneous route is not recommended, however, for use in other than these special cases.

Contraindication – Since the vaccine viruses are produced in eggs, the vaccine should not be administered to those who are hypersensitive to eggs or egg products.

*Since febrile reactions in this age group are common following influenza vaccination, an antipyretic may be indicated.

Polyvalent Influenza Vaccine Formulation – 1966-67

Type	Strain	CCA Units per ml.
A	PR8	100
A1	Ann Arbor/1/57	100
A2	Japan/170/62	100
A2	Taiwan/1/64	100
B	Maryland/1/59	200
		600

CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDED
JULY 16, 1966 AND JULY 17, 1965 (28th WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENINGITIS		BRUCELLOSIS	ENCEPHALITIS			DIPHTHERIA		HEPATITIS		
				Primary including unsp. cases		Post-Infectious			Serum	Infectious	Both Types
	1966	1965	1966	1966	1965	1966	1966	1965	1966	1966	1965
UNITED STATES...	57	33	8	33	25	14	-	3	23	489	512
NEW ENGLAND.....	1	3	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	13	27
Maine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Vermont.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Massachusetts.....	1	2	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	5	17
Rhode Island.....	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Connecticut.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	10	2	-	10	7	2	-	1	10	66	103
New York City.....	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	5	18	9
New York, Up-State.	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	19	38
New Jersey.....	4	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	3	12	24
Pennsylvania.....	3	2	-	3	1	2	-	-	1	17	32
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	4	4	1	2	5	2	-	-	1	90	95
Ohio.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	21
Indiana.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	14
Illinois.....	1	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	9	23
Michigan.....	3	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	48	35
Wisconsin.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	24	33
Minnesota.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Iowa.....	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	6
Missouri.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	22
North Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
South Dakota.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Kansas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	13	3	2	4	3	1	-	1	3	36	52
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	4
Dist. of Columbia..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Virginia.....	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	8	7
West Virginia.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
North Carolina.....	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	5	4
South Carolina.....	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Georgia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8
Florida.....	8	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	4	20
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	34	34
Kentucky.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	18
Tennessee.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Alabama.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4
Mississippi.....	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	5	4	1	5	1	2	-	-	-	66	47
Arkansas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4
Louisiana.....	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	18	11
Oklahoma.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Texas.....	4	3	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	37	31
MOUNTAIN.....	-	1	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	26	10
Montana.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Idaho.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	5	-
New Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4
Arizona.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3
Utah.....	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	2
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	18	16	1	3	4	6	-	-	8	134	111
Washington.....	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	17	9
Oregon.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	12
California.....	15	13	1	3	3	4	-	-	7	92	86
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3
Hawaii.....	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Puerto Rico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	44

CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDED
JULY 16, 1966 AND JULY 17, 1965 (28th WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			POLIOMYELITIS				RUBELLA
							Total		Paralytic		
	1966	Cumulative		1966	Cumulative		1966	1965	1966	Cumulative 1966	1966
		1966	1965		1966	1965					
UNITED STATES...	1,871	182,491	232,261	38	2,397	2,041	1	2	1	28	507
NEW ENGLAND.....	8	2,158	36,473	2	110	103	-	-	-	-	61
Maine.....	2	192	2,753	1	9	12	-	-	-	-	6
New Hampshire.....	-	65	378	-	9	5	-	-	-	-	2
Vermont.....	-	219	1,231	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	1
Massachusetts.....	4	748	19,131	1	43	34	-	-	-	-	24
Rhode Island.....	-	72	3,881	-	12	14	-	-	-	-	3
Connecticut.....	2	862	9,099	-	33	33	-	-	-	-	25
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	67	17,583	13,830	4	275	270	-	-	-	-	46
New York City.....	20	8,178	2,024	-	39	46	-	-	-	-	10
New York, Up-State.	33	2,242	3,914	3	79	72	-	-	-	-	36
New Jersey.....	6	1,856	2,341	1	77	73	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	8	5,307	5,551	-	80	79	-	-	-	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	660	66,538	52,816	4	373	271	-	-	-	-	171
Ohio.....	14	6,226	8,694	2	100	71	-	-	-	-	4
Indiana.....	76	5,549	1,701	-	64	37	-	-	-	-	52
Illinois.....	94	11,189	2,405	1	73	72	-	-	-	-	22
Michigan.....	274	13,363	25,530	-	99	57	-	-	-	-	37
Wisconsin.....	202	30,211	14,486	1	37	34	-	-	-	-	56
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	47	8,522	16,222	1	132	106	-	1	-	1	6
Minnesota.....	3	1,621	617	-	31	21	-	-	-	1	-
Iowa.....	22	5,229	8,935	-	21	7	-	1	-	-	1
Missouri.....	-	523	2,550	1	52	48	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota.....	22	1,034	3,562	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	5
South Dakota.....	-	40	109	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	-	75	449	-	8	10	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas.....	NN	NN	NN	-	9	11	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	161	14,338	24,048	10	399	401	-	-	-	1	72
Delaware.....	7	250	498	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	15	2,070	1,067	-	39	38	-	-	-	-	9
Dist. of Columbia..	1	377	69	1	10	7	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	32	1,939	3,930	-	50	47	-	-	-	-	30
West Virginia.....	56	4,968	13,230	1	16	23	-	-	-	-	14
North Carolina.....	14	389	369	4	99	78	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	26	641	993	-	45	56	-	-	-	-	1
Georgia.....	1	231	604	1	57	51	-	-	-	1	-
Florida.....	9	3,473	3,288	3	79	96	-	-	-	-	18
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	250	19,152	13,354	1	210	161	-	-	-	2	59
Kentucky.....	100	4,653	2,387	-	79	67	-	-	-	-	8
Tennessee.....	130	11,904	7,644	-	68	47	-	-	-	-	50
Alabama.....	8	1,622	2,252	1	44	28	-	-	-	1	1
Mississippi.....	12	973	1,071	-	19	19	-	-	-	1	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	267	23,252	29,985	7	350	288	1	1	1	23	2
Arkansas.....	-	966	1,080	1	32	14	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	-	91	91	3	132	162	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	2	467	200	-	18	17	-	-	-	1	-
Texas.....	265	21,728	28,614	3	168	95	1	1	1	22	2
MOUNTAIN.....	136	11,422	19,007	2	77	61	-	-	-	-	44
Montana.....	4	1,789	3,613	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	53	1,454	2,636	-	5	8	-	-	-	-	3
Wyoming.....	-	143	834	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	9	1,172	5,475	2	40	13	-	-	-	-	17
New Mexico.....	25	1,093	657	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	33	5,182	1,168	-	8	16	-	-	-	-	20
Utah.....	12	546	4,422	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	4
Nevada.....	-	43	202	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	275	19,526	26,526	7	471	380	-	-	-	1	46
Washington.....	7	3,412	7,179	-	35	31	-	-	-	1	6
Oregon.....	72	1,564	3,113	-	30	28	-	-	-	-	14
California.....	99	14,119	12,538	7	387	301	-	-	-	-	18
Alaska.....	89	310	142	-	15	13	-	-	-	-	6
Hawaii.....	8	121	3,554	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	2
Puerto Rico.....	52	2,376	2,140	1	9	4	-	-	-	-	-

CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDED
JULY 16, 1966 AND JULY 17, 1965 (28th WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	STREPTOCOCCAL SORE THROAT & SCARLET FEVER	TETANUS		TULAREMIA		TYPHOID		TYPHUS FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. Spotted)		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
	1966	1966	Cum. 1966	1966	Cum. 1966	1966	Cum. 1966	1966	Cum. 1966	1966	Cum. 1966
UNITED STATES...	3,876	7	82	6	80	4	164	14	100	51	2,359
NEW ENGLAND.....	544	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	1	1	47
Maine.....	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17
New Hampshire.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Vermont.....	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Massachusetts.....	92	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2
Rhode Island.....	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	325	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	153	1	11	-	-	-	33	-	22	3	162
New York City.....	6	1	4	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
New York, Up-State.	145	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	10	2	151
New Jersey.....	NN	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	8	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	2	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	4	1	11
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	267	-	7	-	12	-	24	1	6	10	332
Ohio.....	22	-	3	-	3	-	10	-	3	3	168
Indiana.....	16	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	73
Illinois.....	40	-	1	-	5	-	3	1	3	4	33
Michigan.....	127	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	28
Wisconsin.....	62	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	3	30
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	209	-	6	1	6	-	13	-	2	13	529
Minnesota.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	120
Iowa.....	25	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	112
Missouri.....	11	-	4	-	2	-	5	-	1	1	171
North Dakota.....	108	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	13
South Dakota.....	12	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	51
Nebraska.....	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	16
Kansas.....	50	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	46
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	393	-	18	-	8	2	31	9	49	7	303
Delaware.....	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	48	-	-	-	1	1	7	1	15	-	-
Dist. of Columbia..	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	105	-	3	-	2	-	8	4	15	4	182
West Virginia.....	143	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	39
North Carolina.....	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	11	1	2
South Carolina.....	7	-	1	-	1	-	5	3	4	-	-
Georgia.....	3	-	6	-	1	-	1	1	4	2	48
Florida.....	48	-	7	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	32
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	735	2	7	2	17	-	19	3	11	3	297
Kentucky.....	67	-	1	-	2	-	3	1	2	-	50
Tennessee.....	563	-	1	-	9	-	7	1	8	3	232
Alabama.....	74	-	3	-	4	-	5	1	1	-	12
Mississippi.....	31	2	2	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	531	2	18	1	28	2	15	1	6	8	492
Arkansas.....	1	-	2	1	21	-	1	1	2	1	53
Louisiana.....	-	-	4	-	3	1	5	-	-	-	22
Oklahoma.....	1	-	1	-	3	-	4	-	4	1	131
Texas.....	529	2	11	-	1	1	5	-	-	6	286
MOUNTAIN.....	677	-	1	1	5	-	8	-	3	-	44
Montana.....	6	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
Idaho.....	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	339	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	7
New Mexico.....	81	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	6
Arizona.....	79	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	22
Utah.....	72	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
PACIFIC.....	367	2	12	1	3	-	17	-	-	6	153
Washington.....	21	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Oregon.....	11	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
California.....	265	2	11	1	3	-	12	-	-	6	152
Alaska.....	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	46	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	6	1	31	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	8

Week No. 28

DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED JULY 16, 1966

(By place of occurrence and week of filing certificate. Excludes fetal deaths)

Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza	Under 1 year
	All Ages	65 years and over	All Ages	All Causes
NEW ENGLAND:	755	464	27	51
Boston, Mass.	260	136	8	23
Bridgeport, Conn.	57	35	7	4
Cambridge, Mass.	22	17	-	1
Fall River, Mass.	29	19	1	1
Hartford, Conn.	48	27	1	10
Lowell, Mass.	16	6	1	-
Lynn, Mass.	33	27	1	1
New Bedford, Mass.	28	17	-	2
New Haven, Conn.	59	39	1	4
Providence, R. I.	53	31	2	3
Somerville, Mass.	12	6	-	-
Springfield, Mass.	56	42	4	2
Waterbury, Conn.	29	21	-	-
Worcester, Mass.	53	41	1	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	3,997	2,492	214	188
Albany, N. Y.	50	29	-	2
Allentown, Pa.	41	25	2	1
Buffalo, N. Y.*	180	112	7	9
Camden, N. J.	34	17	2	5
Elizabeth, N. J.	30	23	-	1
Erie, Pa.	27	21	1	-
Jersey City, N. J.	90	51	8	6
Newark, N. J.	96	49	7	4
New York City, N. Y.	2,049	1,274	126	94
Paterson, N. J.	82	24	1	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	680	441	21	22
Pittsburgh, Pa.	258	145	9	16
Reading, Pa.	58	39	-	2
Rochester, N. Y.	107	63	9	12
Schenectady, N. Y.*	31	21	1	1
Scranton, Pa.	44	29	1	1
Syracuse, N. Y.	60	42	-	3
Trenton, N. J.	56	34	5	6
Utica, N. Y.	31	22	6	1
Yonkers, N. Y.	43	31	8	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:	2,864	1,654	100	142
Akron, Ohio	77	46	-	4
Canton, Ohio	44	29	2	4
Chicago, Ill.	822	450	22	38
Cincinnati, Ohio	169	107	7	6
Cleveland, Ohio	240	129	2	13
Columbus, Ohio	135	83	3	4
Dayton, Ohio	76	47	2	3
Detroit, Mich.	407	233	23	24
Evansville, Ind.	40	24	3	1
Flint, Mich.	51	19	4	6
Fort Wayne, Ind.	27	14	2	2
Gary, Ind.	26	13	2	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	53	34	6	2
Indianapolis, Ind.	204	114	6	10
Madison, Wis.	37	15	-	3
Milwaukee, Wis.	137	98	3	3
Peoria, Ill.	44	24	-	6
Rockford, Ill.	30	16	-	-
South Bend, Ind.	61	43	6	3
Toledo, Ohio	121	78	7	5
Youngstown, Ohio	63	38	-	4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:	964	623	32	34
Des Moines, Iowa	57	44	-	-
Duluth, Minn.	30	19	-	1
Kansas City, Kans.	40	24	3	1
Kansas City, Mo.	165	107	5	6
Lincoln, Nebr.	15	9	-	1
Minneapolis, Minn.	111	60	2	5
Omaha, Nebr.	54	29	-	3
St. Louis, Mo.	336	224	14	8
St. Paul, Minn.	78	49	1	4
Wichita, Kans.	78	58	7	5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:	1,204	664	48	56
Atlanta, Ga.	133	66	4	8
Baltimore, Md.	294	168	8	14
Charlotte, N. C.	38	23	1	-
Jacksonville, Fla.	53	31	1	1
Miami, Fla.	83	43	-	6
Norfolk, Va.	76	35	8	3
Richmond, Va.	84	50	3	2
Savannah, Ga.	39	23	1	-
St. Petersburg, Fla.	68	53	3	2
Tampa, Fla.	52	40	5	-
Washington, D. C.	238	111	11	15
Wilmington, Del.	46	21	3	5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	632	337	30	37
Birmingham, Ala.	96	51	2	5
Chattanooga, Tenn.	54	26	6	5
Knoxville, Tenn.	32	20	1	2
Louisville, Ky.	144	85	8	2
Memphis, Tenn.	124	58	4	15
Mobile, Ala.	41	23	2	3
Montgomery, Ala.	44	22	1	4
Nashville, Tenn.	97	52	6	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	1,171	552	34	84
Austin, Tex.	31	16	3	-
Baton Rouge, La.	65	39	2	2
Corpus Christi, Tex.	27	9	-	3
Dallas, Tex.	150	62	3	13
El Paso, Tex.	57	29	-	6
Fort Worth, Tex.	80	37	1	4
Houston, Tex.	189	74	2	13
Little Rock, Ark.	63	35	3	5
New Orleans, La.	199	91	8	19
Oklahoma City, Okla.	90	44	2	3
San Antonio, Tex.	110	54	1	11
Shreveport, La.	51	28	2	2
Tulsa, Okla.	59	34	7	3
MOUNTAIN:	420	233	22	28
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	47	27	5	6
Colorado Springs, Colo.	19	12	1	1
Denver, Colo.	120	62	6	8
Ogden, Utah	19	8	1	4
Phoenix, Ariz.	108	60	3	4
Pueblo, Colo.	28	20	4	1
Salt Lake City, Utah	45	28	-	2
Tucson, Ariz.	34	16	2	2
PACIFIC:	1,524	885	42	59
Berkeley, Calif.*	17	10	-	-
Fresno, Calif.	32	16	1	3
Glendale, Calif.	35	25	-	2
Honolulu, Hawaii	33	14	1	3
Long Beach, Calif.	63	38	1	2
Los Angeles, Calif.*	498	280	20	23
Oakland, Calif.	77	42	-	1
Pasadena, Calif.	41	28	-	3
Portland, Oreg.	143	82	2	2
Sacramento, Calif.	57	35	2	1
San Diego, Calif.	101	54	2	5
San Francisco, Calif.	153	85	2	4
San Jose, Calif.	47	33	4	2
Seattle, Wash.	149	88	6	6
Spokane, Wash.	44	32	-	1
Tacoma, Wash.	34	23	1	1
Total	13,531	7,904	549	679

*Estimate - based on average percent of divisional total.

Cumulative Totals
including reported corrections for previous weeks

All Causes, All Ages	362,417
All Causes, Age 65 and over	209,633
Pneumonia and Influenza, All Ages	16,353
All Causes, Under 1 Year of Age	18,717

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS

TYPHOID FEVER – Rockville, Morylond

(Continued from front page)

Greece, during the first week of January 1966. She had had typhoid fever in 1943 while living in Athens. Rectal swab cultures were reported negative for all of the members of the family except for the grandmother whose culture revealed three colonies of *S. typhi,* phage type C.

The 3-year-old child made an uneventful recovery and was discharged after 10 days in the hospital. Two of the adult family associates were in the restaurant business in another city, and the health officer there prohibited them from handling food until three rectal swab cultures were checked and found negative for *S. typhi.*

(Reported by Dr. Ernest H. Joy, Communicable Disease Division, and Dr. Roy P. Lindgren, Health Officer, Montgomery County Health Department, Rockville, Maryland.)

Editoriol Note:

This case is rather characteristic of the experience with typhoid fever in this country at the present time. Between 400 and 500 cases of typhoid fever are reported each year, most of which can be traced either to a carrier or to travel to a foreign endemic area. Older women are particularly likely to become long-term carriers after infection with *S. typhi.*

ERRATUM, Vol. 15, No. 27, p. 227:

In the 1965 Annual Surveillance Summary of paralytic poliomyelitis, the titles of the two figures should be reversed. Figure 1 should read "Paralytic Poliomyelitis, 1965 – 61 Cases by County, United States" and Figure 2 should read "Paralytic Poliomyelitis Cases by Date of Onset, 1961-1965."

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CHIEF, COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER — DAVID J. SENCER, M.D.
CHIEF, EPIDEMIOLOGY BRANCH — A.D. LANGMUIR, M.D.
ACTING CHIEF, STATISTICS SECTION — IDA L. SHERMAN, M.S.

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THE EDITOR
MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

NOTE: THE DATA IN THIS REPORT ARE PROVISIONAL AND ARE BASED ON WEEKLY TELEGRAMS TO THE CDC BY THE INDIVIDUAL STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS. THE REPORTING WEEK CONCLUDES ON SATURDAY; COMPILED DATA ON A NATIONAL BASIS ARE RELEASED ON THE SUCCEEDING FRIDAY

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Communicable Disease Center
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